PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SPRICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STR.

New York, Tuesday, November 29, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EERALD. royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, will have this port to-morrow merning, at nine o'clock, for

mbeeriptions and advertisements for any edition of the w Your Hunat, will be received at the following places Burope :-

Lymnon.—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lemon.—Edwards, Sandford & Co., Corabill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No 18 Catherine street.

Paradiseston Wells & Co., S Place de la Edurse.

B. H Revoll, No. 17 Rue de la Banqua. The mails will close to-morrow morning at a quarter to

The Wicker HERAID will be published at seven o'clock merrew morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence

By the arrival of the mail steamship Illinois last night we are enabled to give the details of two weeks later news from California. The most imporant item that we have to record is the final success tal getting off of the filibustering expedition to the Mexican State of Sonora. The vessel which carried away the expeditionists was well provided, it was sapposed, with all the necessary arms and ammunition to forward the designs of those who composed the party. Intelligence had also arrived at San Francisco that Mexican troops were on their march to Sonora, no doubt for the purpose of receiving the flionsteros in a proper manner. We shall expect to hear of stirring times in that quarter. A compli-mentary disner had been given in San Francisco to Mr. John Mitchel, at which the distinguished patriot dehvered a very interesting speech, which will be found in full in its proper place in this morning's paper. The news, in a general point of view, is in sting, and we must therefore direct the reader's attention to the part of our paper which contains the intelligence in detail.

In addition to the California intelligence, the ar rival of the Illinois enables us to publish late and unusually interesting news from the Sandwich Islands Zuhiti, all the countries bordering on the South Pa cific, New Granada, the Arctic Regions, Oregonand Washington Territories, &c. Besides the details relative to the progress of the appexation feeling, the information from Hawaii contains some melancholy particulars concerning disasters to some of the versels composing the whaling fleet in the North Pa-

Our files of Jamaica papers arrived last night. The dates are to the 12th instant. The House and Assembly and the Legislative Council were in sesmion, and our correspondent furnishes a very explicit summary of the financial embarrassments which distract the former and the executive difficulties which surround the last named branch of the government There is a reported deficiency of one hundred thousand pounds in the treasury, and the people are to poor to endure further taxation. A loan from England is looked to as a means of relief. Upon the whole, the island is represented as in a very wretched state. Very heavy rains had fallen in Kingston The public health was good, and yellow fever entirely gone. It was reported that a very valuable discovery has been recently made of silver lead ore, on property in the St. Andrew's Mountains, called by the appropriate name of Silver Hill. Trade was doil The journals do not contain any news of interest.

Much of our space is again necessarily devoted to the political, gossipping, general and speculative news from Washington city, which gains in interest as the opening of Congress approaches. Hotel and house keepers, in conjunction with politicians and newsmongers, are actively preparing for a brisk campaign at the national capital during the coming winter and spring; and, among others, our own correspondents have been exceedingly busy o late in ascertaining what will constitute the leading Seatures of President Pierce's first annual message No paper of the kind was ever looked for with more intense anxiety by the masses, the majority of whom will, on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon have an opportunity of judging as to how close the various letter-writers have come to the mark in their expositions of the contents of the forthcoming document. One of our correspondents to-day furanother gives the headings of the different important matters to be descanted upon.

A special telegraphic despatch from Washington declares that Secretary Marcy's influence has greatly diminished since the result of the election in thi State has been promulgated, ample proof of which will soon be forthcoming in the unconditional relection of the Premier's favorite candidate for the Troy Post Office. We shall see. Senator Donglas, it is reported, will not condemn the administration without giving it a fair hearing: but at the same time it is pretty clearly intimated that this " hearing" is to be given at the very earliest convenience. It is believed that as soon as the members of the House get into complete working trim, they will be called upon, through a resolution of some description, to express their assent or dissent to the recent highhanded interference of Messrs. Marcy and Guthrie in local politics. This will open the ball; and then look out for all sorts of queer shuffling to the drollest kind of music. Among other curious items is the announcement that General Hiram Walbridge is spoken of in connection with the Speakership.

The mail yesterday brought us files of Texas papers a few days later than previously received. W perceive that the Legislature of the State assembled at Anetin on the 7th instant, and that the Governor had sent in his annual message. The vellow fever was yet lurking in various localities, and carrying off some of the most prominent citizens of the State; but fond anticipations were entertained that the cold weather would speedily put the epidemic under marching orders.

The second election for representatives in those districts of Massachusetts where there was no choice on the first trial took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of the whig candidates in almost every instance, thus giving that party the control of the

State for the ensuing year beyond all question. Senator Chase, of Ohio, last evening addressed meeting of the Free Democratic League, more commonly known as the Hale abolitionists, at the Stay

vesant Institute. As the term of office of the Board of Supervi sors draws to a close, the "pressure from without" for increase of salary of various public officers becomes greater and greater. One subordinate got a rice last evening from \$500 to \$800 a year, and the question of raising the salaries of the Receiver of Taxes and his deputies remains over for action this

The Jones' Wood Park case came up yesterday before Judge Roosevelt in the Supreme Court. W.

have no roem for the report of the case to day. Mayor Westervelt has decided to confiscate th whele of the gunpowder-seven hundred and eightyeight kegs-recently seized on board the barge East son. When sold the proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Fire Department. The decision is given at length in

another part of this paper. A resolution was presented last evening in the Board of Aldermen by Mr. Moore, making provision for three additional deshis and chairs, which will be required in the organization of the new Board. It gave rise to considerable discussion, but was finally adopted, with some alight amendments. The Board of Assistants adjourned for want of a quorum.

Dr. Raphall delivered another lecture on Sacred Poetry at the Tabernacle last evening. His subject was ... "Job, his wife and his three friends." Want of room obliges us to omit a report of the Doctor's remarks, as well as a great variety of other interesting

Need of a New Party-Its Princ'ples-The Union and the Richmond En quirer

The Cabinet is alarmed. The Richmon Junta is alarmed. Alarm has penetrated the souls of the spoitsmen, and in the agony of their terror they have even forgotten to abase the personal character of their antagonists. One small sneer at the friends of the compromise is the only proof we have that the Washington Union dees not intend, in this its hour of trouble, to depart from the tactics it pursued in the day of its might. Let that pass. In the reflections suggested by the articles we elsewhere republish from that paper and the Richmond Enquirer such triffes may be safely overlooked. It is now certain that light is bursting upon the administration. They see at hast that the "bolt," which a short while since was a mere "local squabble," has now assumed the aspect of an incipient revolution. Their tone in speaking of it is no longer contemptuous or indifferent; it varies from bitter denunciation to deprecatory entreaty. In one phrase the defection is "atrocious." "outrageous:" in another the nationals are implored not to prostrate the administration." Throughout their manifestoes the conviction that the organization of the national party can no longer be regarded as an ephemeral accident is plainly apparent. A right view of things as they are is the next thing to a strenuous effort to make them what they ought to be; and we confess that we rejoice to see the scales falling from the eyes of our cotemporaries, and some approach towards the truth looming up in their tone. It enables us to meet them fairly face to face, and to place before the country one plain, straight forward, honest issue.

That issue is this: Shall the fundamental doctrine of the political party to which the direction of our public affairs is entrusted be adherence to the constitution with its compromises or shall it be something else? We say that no party ought to hold power or publie confidence, except one based on the constitution with its compromises; and we assail the Cabinet because it is not based on this foundation. The Union and the Enquirer scoff and sneer at the idea of a party based on the compromise, and call upon the people to support a Cabinet which is based on "democratic principles." Democratic principles are the "something clse" which our contemporaries submit should, in lieu of the constitution with its compromises, form the basis of the ruling party in this country. It thus becomes of vital importance in this debate to decide what are "democratic principles" and what are the "compromises of the constitution."

We therefore ask, with all the earnestness which the subject demands, what are "de mocratic principles" in the present day? We know what they are not. We know that they have no reference to a United States Bank which has long been dead and buried; that they do not bear on the tariff, for protection is in its grave, and all enlightened men are free traders, so far as free trade is compatible with the safety of the revenue; that they do not hinge on questions of internal improvements. for no material difference of opinion exists on that head among politicians; that they do not, in short, include one principle that was regarded as peculiarly and essentially democratic in Jackson's time. All the old democratic principles are obsolete, unnecessary and forgotten. They have no more to do with present matters and present contests than the principles of the old Roundheads and Cavaliers. What, then, has been set up in their place? The old ones dead and buried, what are the new democratic principles on which the Union and the Enquirer insist that a party should be anchored? The avowed policy of the Cabinet, whose organs they are. emphatically replies: The only living democratic principle of the present day is the division of the spoils. Marcy proclaimed it twenty years ago, when he announced to a shocked dlence that in his view the sole aim and ob ject of politics was the appropriation of the public plunder; and he has lived to be himself the instrument of carrying out his theory to the fullest and most disgraceful extent. An unwavering belief in the cohesive power of the public plunder is the only cardinal point in his creed. The duty of distributing the spoils of office among election mongers and canvass agents is now the only active principle that remains to the old democratic party. It is on this basis, and on this only, that the Union and the Enquirer would have the ruling party in the United States constructed.

We hold, on the contrary, that the government of this country should be in the hands of a party whose cornerstone is faithful adherence to some great national principle of universal scope and abiding force. We see but one principle of that nature that can be evolved from political contests. That principle is: the preservation, at all bazards, of a perfect equili brium between the two great sections of this country and the union of free and slave labor each in the quarter for which it is best suited by nature, on such conditions as will involve jury to neither. We regard the maintenance of this principle as absolutely indispensable to the due progress and prosperity of the republic; and we therefore demand that our rulers should, without exception, be chosen from among those who not only acknowledge its binding influence, but who are solemnly pledged to make it the basis and main guiding rule of

their policy.

The Cabinet wastes time in quibbling about there being no necessity for a party on the basis of the compromise of 1850: about that dispute being ended and settled: about the injudiciousness of re-opening the slavery agitation. All this is mere twaddle. The compro mises of the constitution were not called into life in 1850; the dangers against which we would guard were not born then, nor did the principle on which we take our stand then rise into sudden importance and vitality. It is as old as the country itself. Franklin fought for it at the debates on the constitution, when he implored members to adjourn the debate and take counsel of their Maker before the vote was taken on the great question of the equilibrium between the States. It arose again in 1820, when Missouri was admitted, and has been, sometimes silently, sometimes openly, the real principle at stake in half our political debates for the last half century. It came up for the last time when California solicited admission to the Union, and then its exponents were Clay, Calhoun, Cass, and Webster. These great men then acted precisely as we are now acting. They flung to the winds all nominal distinctions of party, and united on the one great principle which had been at the bottom of all the serious questions of our home policy ever into sudden importance and vitality. It is as

since the time of Washington, and which he, in common with all other patriots, rightly viewed as the one thing needful for the permanency of the Union and the greatness of his people.

How absurd. then, it is for the Cabinet organs to argue as though the compromise question had been a new one in 1850, or was an obsolete

one to-day. We call for the organization of a national party on the basis of the constitution, with its compromises-on the basis of principles which are coeval with our existence as a nation and essential to a prolongation of that existence. We do so without one spark of hostility to President Pierce. Such a party would oppose the present administration, because it is composed of men of opposite principles, bound together by the sole tie of the spoils-because most of its appointments have been bad, and some among the number utterly disgraceful, as the action of the Senate will show-because it has unwarrantably and impertinently interfered in the State elections-because its acts have been at direct variance with the inaugural, and will probably be equally inconsistent with the message-and, finally, because the vote of the people of New York, at the first election at which the Cabinet policy was a test question, showed clearly that there was among our citizens a firm, unflinching intention to maintain inviolate the principles it has violated. If the present administration were remodelled, and a new policy inaugurated. it is probable that the national party would afford a useful support to the government. If, on the contrary, the present men remain in power, discontent will spread, the organization will go on, nothing can possibly arrest the torrent, and the Cabinet must prepare for a compulsory and ignominious expulsion.

We entreat the new men who will make their début in public life a sew days hence to ponder these matters calmly. We are on the eve of a new era in politics. Vast and radical changes will soon issue from the womb of Time. We have seen many phases and crises in the course of our political experience, and during a period of a quarter of a century or more, we do not recollect ever having been mistaken in our surmises on the probable course of events. We now see a revolution in progress among us. Those who at the cutset, from irresolution fear, precipitancy, or other cause, commit themselves to a wrong course, will never retrieve the fault. The wave will pass them by, and, like many we see around us, they will fill throughout life the sad position of unsuccessful men. Those who, on the other hand, embrace betimes the true cause, and boldly aspire to anticipate the coming movement, will have hereafter proud antecedents to refer to, and may claim from a successful party and a grateful people the highest prizes of patriotism. Let our young Congressmen look to it.

Broadway Theatre-Miss Davenport. Miss J. M. Pavenport commenced an ergagement twelve nights last evening, when she played the Countess in Knowles' "Love." Four years have elapsed since Miss Davenport played in this theatre. She has achieve successes in all parts of the United States and in England She is a thoroughly educated and practised actress. The performance of last evening was highly respectable. Miss Davenport has a good figure, which she is careful to adorr with rich and tasteful costume, and in pronunciation and elecution she excels. The play of "Love," however, requires more than this. It is a drama of passion; the Counters is passionate—the Duke's death is accelerated by passion, and the Empress seems to be the only sensible individual connected with the ma'n piot. Miss lavenport is so careful in making particular points that she sometimes fails to give that intensity which the situation demands. In the opening act she was good. The first germ of her love for the serf was well delineated, and she seemed really to struggle with her seem of his station and her love for the man. In the second act, where he is struck by lightning, her anxiety for his safety, and her deairs to keep her series from those around when he had recovered, were well done, though we think her laughter was averstrained. A proud woman in such a situation would assume her (ignity, which I ald been east off in the excitoment of the nioment, but could not find it in her heart to be gay. Her rendering of the third act, particularly the scene with Huon, and the reading of her fattler's agreement by which Huon was to many Katherine, left hardly anything to wish for. It would require more space than we can spare to point out all the elaborate beauties with which Miss Pavenport adorned this part of her performance. It was plain that she had changed her style since we last saw her. She is now parich and tasteful costume, and in pronunciation quire more space than we can spare to point out all the shaborate beauties with which hiss Davenport adorned this part of her performance. It was plain that she had changed her style since we last saw her. She is now pathelic, where she was once foreible. She formerly gave the command to bring back Huon with great power, which made a highly effective ending of the act; she has now changed the accent of command for the pleading of affection. It would be a difficult point to deal is which rendering is cerrect. We include to the first. After the third act the play loses its interest, though the dramatist gives two atrong scenes—one between Huon and the Countess, and another between the Empress and the Countess. The audience, however, cannot be deceived by unnatural claptrap; they have anticipated the climax; they listen patiently, and endeavor to find that beauty in the acting of which the climay construction of the play deprives them. Miss Davesport was very cool in her scene with Huon, and from her calm bearing in the first portion of it the audience were unprepared for the impastioned avowal of her love. She seemed all actress—no woman. The command to Huon, ordering him not to return to the Empress, was show. The points were well made, but the actress occupied too much time in making them. For example, in reading the line, "And wert thou Empress was slow. The points were well made, but the actress occupied too much time in making them. For example, in reading the line, "And wert thou Empress of the vorld, I say again he shall not marry," Miss Davenport makes a long pause, equivalent to a semi-colon, after "world," where none is required. These errors, in an otherwise excellent performance, we have pointed out for the imprevement of the actress. It would be a more grateful task to dwell on her pure promuncation, on her sensible reading, on the fact that she displays much study and great attention to minute detail in all of her performances.

Mr. Conway's Huon was respectably rendered, and Mr. Conway's Huon was r

Personal Intelligence ANOTHER ILLUSTRIOUS VISICER.

We learn from Paris, that Alexandre Dumas, the prince of romancers and dramatists, is about emigrating to the United States, for the purpose of permanently establish ing himself, and spending his last days in the land of iberty. He has written the following letter to M. Delean, who has arrived in New York, as the St. John the Baptist

who has arrived in New York, as the St. John the Baptist of the rew advent:—

My Dran Frinko—Yor are taking an important step—you are about to cross the Atlantic. Be of good courage. The soil of America is the veritable land of promise, because it is the only home of liberty.

Yong on an enterprise with which I sympathise with all my heart, to publish exclusively in the land of Wash ington. of Gooper, and of Irving, my worts, in advance even of their appearance in France. Maste animo!

I have consided to your care all that I have at the moment ready for publication—but do not fear that I shall leave you in the lurch.

By Department of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Ohio, a corser, where surrounded by my chosen friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty.

My best wishes and prayers follow you where you go.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

We understand that M. Dumas, has already confided

POSTSCRIPT

TUESDAY MORNING-SIX O'CLOCK.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE WAR IN THE EAST. A DECISIVE BAPTLE HOURLY EXPECTED.

THE VICTORY OF THE TURKS AT OLTENITZA One Hundred Thousand Turks have Crossed the Danube.

Their Advance upon Bucharest. CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA AND CHINA STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 16th of November, arrived at 'his pert about four o'clock this morning. The Cunard propeller Andes also sailed from Liverpool

on Wednesday the 16th. The Asia arrived cut on Sunday forenoon, Nov. 13, at quarter before 10 o'clock.

From the seat of war we have only details of the pre-

vious engagements, and reports that a decisive battle had been fought-the details of which are yet to come. Victory, so far, has perched on the Turkish banners.

The latest telegraphic despatches received at Liverpool declared that the Sultan would place himself at the head of his trops.

The general news from other parts of the continent of

Europe possessee but little interest. England, for the time being, appears peaceably disposed, but the French feel warlike and their Emperor thinks that the Caar of Russia has gone too far, and the moment is at hand when neither honor nor interest will permit the sword of France to slumber in its scabbard." Of course the people of Paris were greatly excited, but whether the war fever would lead many of them beyond the confines of their own city seemed to depend in a great measure, judging from the tone of their journals, upon the policy to b adopted by England. Prussis, in the meantime, "reserver to herself full liberty of action."

At Livepool sotton had been freely offered, with but tittle demand. The market closed tamely at previous quo-tations. There was a good, but not animated, enquiry for wheat and flour, at previous full quotations. Indian corn was dull.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic are Colonel B. Lawrence, bearer of despatches; Gen. J. Watson Webb, and Miss Anna C. Lynch.

THE TURKISH WAR.

The intellisence from the Seat of War has crowded out news of every other description, notwithstanding which it is extremely difficult to arrive at anything like a connect ed narrative, in the confusion of contradictory and unds ted despatches that follow each other to the markets o Paris and London. From the materials before us, we are enabled to gather the details of the events that have transpired up to the present time.

A decisive battle was hourly looked for. Report says

the battle has already been fought, at or near Bucharest and victory is variously assigned to either side.

The only authentic statement of any repulse the Turks have met with, is that, on the morning of the 9th their force of 2,000 men was compelled to evacuate the island in front of the strong Russian position of Glurgero. In contrast to these trilling checks we have the detail; of th following brilliant victory:-

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have now detailed accounts of this first encounter between the Moslem and Russians. It proves to have been an affair of much more importance than at first stated. After a continued fire from midnight of Novem ber 1st to daybreak of the 31, the Turkish ammunition became exhausted, and with the wild cries of Moslem warfare the entire Turkish force charged the enemy with ayonet and sabre, and scattered them at all points The Russians left twelve hundred on the field in killed and wounded, and were driven back upon Bucharest where a heavy fire from the artillery of the place brought up the pursuing Turks, who then returned to Oltenitza and encamped upon the field, their first care being to fortify the position. The bat-tle was fought within a triangle of land formed by the waters of the Argie and Danube. Only nine thousand Turks were engaged; but they had occupied a frorg quarantine building and an old redoubt situated in the plain near the Danube, as well as the village. From this position they threw shot and shell with great effect. up to the very entrance of a village whence Gen. Dannen berg was directing the attack. A telegraphic despatch sent to the French government, and immediately (on the 18th just) communicated to the Torkish ris, says that the Russians twice drove the Turks from r position, but that on the third day (by this despatch called November 4) the Turks dispersed the Russians, with the loss above stated. The Russian loss in of ficers was particularly severe, the enemy's marksmen baving apparently endeavored to pick off as many as they could. It is particularly noticed that the disabled officer are almost without exception wounded by the conica calls of the chasseur regiments, organized on the model of the celebrated French chasseurs of Vincennes. The Turkish artillery was beautifully served. The Russians co, stood manfully to their arms, and the affair had all the features of a pitched battle. Omar Parcha did not command in person. The position of Oltenitza is very strong; the left wing of the Torks being protected by the river Ardis (Ardrisch.) the right by a swimup impassable to horse, and the rear by the fortress of Silistria and the fort of Turtakai. The gunners in Turtukai fired with such precision during the tattle that the shots passing over the heads of the Turks, did great execution among the Russians. A report says the Bussians lost eight guns Reserring to this engagement, a Vienna letter of the

It is not likely that the following startling news will find its way into papers; but you may rely implicity on its truth. The victory of the furks (which was owing to transhery) was more complete than is generally supposed. The outposts mearest the river ever Poles, and they not only permitted the Turks to cross without giving notice of their approach, but actually assisted them in the work of death. The cannonade lasted, with slight intermission, twenty-eight hours. The date was a mistake. The affair began in the night between the list and 2d, and lasted to the 5d.

DECISIVE BATTLE LOGOKED FOR, AND ERE THIS PROBABLY FOUGHT. On learning of the defeat of Dannenterg at Oltenitza,

Prince Gortschakoff without delay took measures to at tack the Turks, ere they had time to recover from the casualties of the former action. With this view he left Busharest on the 8th, at the head of 24,600 fresh troops and, accompanied by his entire staff, advanced upon Ottenitza. The Turks at that position were only strong, less the hors dn combat of the previous battle, probably 1,000 in dead and wounded. This left but 8,000 e oppose the Russian general, but the Turks being in force higher on the river would no doubt come up in time

At the date when our correspondent prepared his deatch, (Tuesday evenlog, the 15th,) rumors were already lying thick that the battle had been fought One account stated circumstantially that the Turks had een disastrously defeated, and driven across the river. Another asserted, no less positively, that the Russians had met with a terrible repulse. The locality of this attle is vaguely called the neighborhood of Bucharest. Another raport says between Widdin and Bucharest; and third dispatch, promulgated by certain speculators, said inder the walls of Bucharest, and that the Russians at tribute to themselves the victory. And yet, another account scates that the fight took place at Krajova, which athe most likely to be correct, as we learn that on the

That a battle has been fought, appears highly probable From Vienna we learn that fighting was going on near Egcharest, on the morning of the 11th. THE POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Out of the confused and contradictory statements that are circulated, our correspondent endeavors to elucidate the respective position of the hostile armies.

The Austrians have 40,000 men spread along their from

The French and British havu a ficet in the sea of Mar mora. The Russians have a fleet of about thirty heavy ship

on the Black Sea.

The Turks have a fleet of about equal strength, and

under the command of an Englishman (Admiral Hade), part before Constantinople and part in the Black Sea. The Turks have 200 gun boats on the Danube; the Rus

ians about half that number. The Turks, is alliance with the Grossman, and having as auxiliaries many tried soldiers of Hungary, have a force in Asia that gives the Russians enough to do

The Russians have now in the Principalities 85,000 ser riceable men and 12,000 in hospital. Their headquar ters are at Bucharest, defended by some hundred heavy guns. The army operates in two divisions, commanded respectively by Gen. Dannenberg (already flogged), and Gortschakoff. The latter can hold his various positions with suitable garrisons, and spare 24,000 men for the field, either in conjunction with Dannenberg, or on his own hook. They have communication open with Russia, are well equipped, and passably well provisioned. Strong reinforcements of infantry are on the way, but cannot reach for five weeks. Cavalry reinforcements are not in-tended to be sent until spring. Old Paskiewitsch is to take the command and the Emperor, it is expected, will come near the reat of war. War being new formally declared, the Russian generals may act on the defensive, if they can.

The Turks having crossed the Danube, are established at ten points, namely, Kalarasch, opposite Silistria; at Oltenitza; at an island opposite Guirgevo, (but not at Guirvego itself, which is still held by the Russians at though semi-occasionally bombarded by the Turks across the river;) at Simnitza, at Turna, at Kalarasch, at Kalafat, where they have 42,000 men; at Rustchuck, and at Silistria. There are, besides, movements along the Turkish side of the Danube that indicate an attempt on the part of the Turks to cross lower down the stream, at Salatz perhaps, with a view to turn the Russian flank Omar's quarters, and base of the Turkish operations, are at Shumla. He has already—taking the medium of conflicting statements-80,000 men across the river, and an equal number between the Danube and the Balkan. His troops are well armed, equipped, fed, and, in the mean time, paid, and he has in his army officers of skill. A movement we may look for at an early date, is an en

counter between the main body of the two armies. For their respective positions, see map.

EMBARGO LAID ON TURKISH SHIPPING. A notification from the Russian Minister of Finance gives warning that an embargo will be laid on Turkish and after that date, Turkish merchant vessels will be de clared lawful prizes, even although they may have other than Turkish property on board. Neutral flags will be respected even after the commencement of hostilities.
The following is the text of the announcement:—

respected even after the commencement of hostilities. The following is the text of the announcement.—

NOYMMER 5, 1853.

In consequence of war having been declared against Russia by the Ottoman Porte, the Minister of Finance considers it fit to make the following communications to the trade. The wal like operations which Turkey has already begun against Russia put a stop to all direct intercourse between their respective subject; nevertheless the Porte has laid no embargo on Russian vessels lying in her ports, and in her proclax atioh promised to grant them a limited period for their free departure for whatever port they may please at the same time the Porte promised not to hinder the free passage of merchant ships of friendly powers through the Strats leading to the Black Sea.

Promoted by feelings of justice, the Russian government, on its part, ollers a free exit to the Turkish vessels that happen to be in her ports up to the 10th (22d) Norember, of this year; furthermore, if even after the expiration of this date, our cruisers should fall in with Turkish vessels leaded with goods belonging to the subjects of these powers with whom Russia is in friendly intercourse, and their cargoes recognized as inviolable if the ships' documents prove that they were loaded by the abovemented date. Further, as the Porte has not exempted the mercantile navy of Russia from the rigorous measures which are justified by the rules of war, so our cruisers also will chase Turkish merchant ships on the sea, and in the event of capture, the vessels themselves, as well as their cargoes, will be considered arginifular and process and their cargoes seized under Turkish flags may not have been Turkish property, but belong on ambject of a friendly power. To the navigation of mechant ships of neutral nations, even during warlike operations on the part of Russia full freedom will be allowed. Commercial craft, under neutral flags, will, as heretofore, be permitted to enter and leave our ports at will. Besides this, in consequence of the rup

TURKEY WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH DIPLOMA

The Paris Siecle says that a letter of the 30th ult , from Constantinople, announces that the Turkish government nas definitively set aside the project of arrangement proposed by Lord Redeliffs. Reschid Pacha has declared, it the name of the ministry and of the grand council of the empire, that the war having broken out in spite of the forbearance shown by the Porte, there was no longer any question of the solution of a special point. A new treaty nust now regulate the relations between Turkey and Russia, and the Sultan hopes, with the aid of God and his al lies, that the new treaty will raise a solid barrier against that Russian ambition that incessantly endangers the peace of the world. But with any negotiation having for its starting point the recent Vienna diplomacy, Turkey will have nothing to do.

MINOR INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. A letter in the Paris Patrie, from Constantinople, 29th

ult., states that the Turkish cruisers had chased some Russians into the harbor of Sebastopol.

By telegraph from Constanticople, 8d inst., the Tarks are reported to have stormed and car fortress on the Shefkatil (Asia). In addition to this, several other fortresses in Georgia and the Caucasus have fallen into the possession of the Turkish allies. These forts are Cartoor, which was taken by the Koords. Fuliler by the troops from Damascus, and Surmine, Istrat and Kuchat by the Bachi-Bozouks.

An abourd rumor was in eliculation for a day or two that the Moslems had massacrel fifteen hundred Christians in Thessalonica. Totally untrue.

bisaffection has broken out among the Poles in the Rusdan ranks. Four bad been summarily shot at Bucharest. The communication between Grintz and Odessa wa

churches of St. Petersburg on the 4th. There was a review on the same day, but the declaration was not read to the troops.

A corps d'armes was under orders to embark from

Odesss for Georgia, to relaforce Prince Worangolf, who urgently asks for succor. The embartation of the corpis, however, countermanded, lest they should fall in with the Turkish fleet, and the corps will be sent to reinforce Cortschakeff. Gep. Klapa has received a Turkish command at Oltenit

From Bucharest Nov. 2, advices say that the Boyards

are following the example of the Hospodars, and emigrate to Austria, Hungary or Transylvania. Gorschakoff has issued a proclamation ordering all sub-

sects of Turkey to quit the Principalities. He has also "invited" the people of the territories to surol against the Turks. This last invitation has caused great alarm. The national defence of Servia goes on with great activity. District inspectors go from village to village to see

Later advices say that Bifast Pacha, commanding the Turkish army of reserve, had arrived at Sophia, which he will make his headquarters. The reserve numbers 120, 600 men, and is ready either to operate with Omar or to

Austria.

sustain him in case of a defeat.

Austria.

The western Powers Drmand an Explanation.

The position of Austria in the entanglements of the Fast is yet undefined, notwithstanding a statement put forth in some of the German papers that M. De Bruck had been instructed to notify the Porte that Austria, having lically withdrawn its representative from the conference; at in session at Vienna, is to be considered neutral in the struggle. A more probable statement is made that notes are being exchanged between Vienna, Paris, and London, for the purpose of clearly defining the position that Austria will assume in any contingency that may arise.

India and China.

THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WITH POST MAROMED—CRITICAL STATE OF THE BRITISH IN BURMAH—THE FALL OF SHANGHAE, ETC.

The overland mail had arrived with dates from Calculta, October 4; Rombay, October 14; Burmah, September 17, and Heng Kong, September 27.

The alas ming intelligence telegraphed to the effect that Russia had formed an alliance with Post Mahomed to stir up hostilities in India rests mainly on authority of the following paragraph in the Delki Guntle of September 23. How much credence is to be assigned to it remains to be seen. Letters from Cabul, received this morning, mention that a Russian army has advanced within ten marches of Corgange, the capital of Kheva. The Khan of Khiva and the King of Bekhara had taken the field with their respective forces to resist the enemy, and were, at the date of our advices, two marches this side of Corgange. The avowed object of the Russians is the conquest of the country, it is thus east to understand why the Char should have effected the alleged alliance with Dost Mahomed whose neutrality alone, in such a quarrel, would be worth secu ing at any cost. Humors of this Russian alliance had reached the British, both by way of the Bolan and Khyber passes, and these rumors, together with some apprehension of a movement among the Afghana, had led to a farge reinforcement of the British garrison of Beeshawu. The report that Persia is collecting an army to operate against the Turks, we have already noticed for the purpose of discrediting it.

The British are in a bad position in Burmah. The troops are everywhere in a fatate of lege, and with the exception of Bassein, the whole of the New Provinces are in the hands of the enemy, or, to speak more accurately, are held by the forces of two powerfur chiefs, Meatoon and Mongoung Gys, who carry on hostilities, with the connivance, though not wit

the formal authority of the Burmese King. Each of these chieftains has about 5,000 men under his orders. They have advanced their forces to within four days march of Rasgoon, where the British have but eight hundled men. Famine was reging in Burmaha.

From China we have intelligence that the city of Shanghae fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 7th September. A band of the insurgents surprised the imperist garrison, as d gained possession of the city, with intel or no resistance. Forms of the Mandarins were hilled. The Taoutae Samqua escaped, and placed himself under the patterion of the United States authorities. There was a report that Pekin had fallen, but it wanted confirmation. Can'or remained quiet. Fighting continued at Amoy, the le pertaints making strong efforts to retail at the place. Recent accounts of the progress of the rebellion were ra her contradictory, but it seems certain that the insurgents have possession of Keang-ping and other towns one hundred miles north of the Yellow river. It is said that the Empe or has accepted the proffered also of the Tartar chiefs north of the wall, as a last resource.

The Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 15—P. M. Consols closed for account at 94% a 94%; do. mone

Console close for account at the second second second that it will now discount the smounts of the various petry stocks due in January, at the rate of three per cent instead of fear per cent, as originally proposed in the rotics of 2d instant.

The Bank of Amsterdam has raised the rate of discount. from two and a half to three per cent.

Hamburg letters of the lith report money tighter, with discount at 4% a 5 per cent.

discount at 4½ a 5 per cent LIVERTOOI, Nov. 16; 1853.

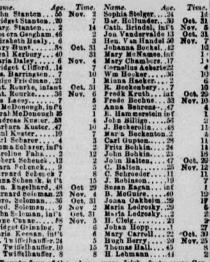
COTTONS — Since the sailing of the Canada the market had been quiet, with costons—except good stapled midding Orleans, which a scarce—freely offering and demand limit d. No withslanding the accounts of frosts; prices must be quotee as lavoring buyers, although not quotably lever—ray, fair Orleans, 6½d.; in iddling, 6d.; fair Mobile. 6½d. miccling 5½d; tair uplands, 6¾d.; fair Mobile. 6½d. miccling 5½d; tair uplands, 6¾d.; middling, 5d.d.; inferior and ordinary, prices nominal. The total saies of the three days amount to 14,000 a 15,000 bales, including 2,006 for speculation, and 1,500 for export

export

Buzanszurez.—The general tone of the market is buoyant. Wheat and flour have been in fair consumptive demand atfull rates or clushly dearer for due parcels. Indian core is quiet at previous quota ions.

Provision —A mederate business is doing at previous

More Mortalky in Emigrant Ships. The packet ship New World, Capt. Knight, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, lost seventy five of her passenger



mans, two English, one Italian, and one American. Three of them died while the ve sel was at another in the Merto the 12th inst. After that date but one new case oc-curred, though several of those previously attacked died subsequently. One sick was landed at Quarantine. The vessel left Liverpool Oct. 25, with seven hundred and fifty-four passengers, of whom but six hundred and seventy.nine arrived in port.

The ship Powhatan, from Antwerp, arrived yesterday, ost thirteen passengers out of one hundred and sinetysix; and the packet ship He vetta, from Havre, which ar rived yesterday, had two deaths on the passage—Mr. Hanon Brown, of Bavaria, the ship's doctor, and Geo. Wolf, an infant. The remainder of her passengers, numbering three hundred and ninety one, were all in excellent health The deaths on board the packet ship Constellation, before reported in the HERALD, was between nine and ten per cent, or about the average mortality experienced by other vessels arriving from the same port.

The Constellation is nearly new, being only four years

old, and 1,568 tons burthen.
It seems that the space allowed to each passenger on scard ship, by the United States laws, is fourteen feet, that is, a space of seven feet long by two feet wide. By

that is, a space of seven feet long by two feet wide. By this regulation the Constellation was allowed to bring 927 passengers; hence, she sailed with only 910-11 less than what the law allowed. The Constellation is large, roomy and well found, and has been making regular typs to Liverpool for three or four years, and has never had so much sickness and death occur before.

The pestilence which has afficted passengers arriving on board ship from Europe has been a malignant form of Asiatic chelera, which has carried off about ten per cent of all embarked for the voyage. The patients are attacked with purging and vomiting, accompanied with cramps, the cases generally terminating fatally in from four to live hours. The disease is aggravated by the passengers coming on beard at Liverpool almost wholly un-

provided with clothing or food for the voyage. The disease is most virulant on the European side of the Atlantic; the cases become milder as the ship appreaches the American coast.

Many of the shipowners in New York have transmitted orders to their captains to bring no more steerage passengers until there is some alleviation in the disease.

It seems that prior to the passage of the present passenger law by Congress, a commission was appointed to confer with shipowners and captains regarding the safe allowance of the proper number of passengers on shipboard. Quite a number were in favor of allowing 30 feet to each passenger on the first deck, and 20 feet on the second, but they were out-voted, and the present space of 14 feet adopted for adults, and 7 feet for children under twelve years of age.

It is said that the British law, which compela vessels to carry food for their passengers, and to deal it out to them, has had a bad effect. The strong overcome the weak, and obtain an undne allowance of food, while the latter are either deprived of their full share, or cut off in some instances altogether. Amidat such a number it is found impossible to cook for them, especially in stormy weather. From the same cause it is found impossible to bestow the necessary medical attention and nursing on the sick. They often appear indisposed to care for themselves and still less inclined to lend a helping hand to their suffering companions. They crowd on ship board unprevided with food and destitute of clothing, hence, inselves and still less inclined to lend an helping hand to their suffering companions. They crowd on ship board unprevided with food and destitute of clothing, hence, inselved weather, they suffer from wet, cold, and the want of properly and timely cooked food, and other comforts necessary to preserve health. The Constellation had a good physician on board, and among other supplies of food, two hundred barrels of catment; but all efforts seemed unavailing in staying the pestilence. It is believed that large fo

and gave each an allovance of 2s. 6d. to serve them on landing here.

The usual charge for a steerage passage from Liverpool is about \$13.60, from this there can to be deducted the commutation tax of \$2 per head, and thirty certs perhead per day for all sick which are landed at Quarantine and ledged in the hospital. They also have to give security besides, that they shall not become a bursten to the State for ten years. Sometimes they get off by sending emigrants direct to the west at their own expense, or commute for the same at 6fty or sixty dollars per head. The emigrants as stated, are often iold to keep their money until they react New York, and then apply to the Commissioners of Emigration to be sent West. To the other expenses attending their transportation, must be added medicine and medical attendance, and five per cent in favor of the caprain, all subtracted from the sum charged for passage. The net average sum per head for bringing passengers, it is said, does not much exceed one-dollar.

dellar.

It is said that the Constellation, on her recent voyage, employed twelve to fourteen men in washing decks and in work to keep the ship cleanly. The trouble and expense, it was stated, were becoming so great, as to render the whole business extremely unpleasant, and that the pittance earned was a poor equivalent for the risk incurred, or the censure often undeservedly received.

ARRIVAL OF THE MONSTER CLIPPER "GREAT REPUBLIC,"-This noble vessel arrived yesterday morning from Boston, n tow of the steaming R B Forbes. Her appearance in our waters has been most anxiously looked for by a very large number of people, especially by those more immediately interested in the progress of marine architecture. Auti-cipation had been raised to a high pitch by the various udatory notices in the newspapers; but however san guine any one might have thus become, none could but feel upon beholding her that all and more than all wasfully realized, and her unequalled size, her beautiful lines, her symmetrical model, and her long and graceful masts and spars, were each the theme of warm encomium.

She made two or three turns up and down the river during the morning, affording the passengers on the various ferry boats a fine opportunity of viewing her beautiful proportions; and as soon as her arrival became generally known most of the points along the shore from which a sight of her could be had were crowded with spectaters. She was anchored during the day off Montague terry, but will probably to day or to morrow be taken to her berth, when those desirous will be embled to gratify their wish for a closer inspection of this unqualled clipper.